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Old-Time New England

THE BULLETIN OF

The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

Brattle Street Church, Boston

BUILT 1772-1773

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It owns and maintains nine houses built between 1651 and 1809 and located in various parts of New England, including the "Quincy Memorial," Litchfield, Conn.

It maintains a Historical Museum and Library at its Headquarters in the Harrison Gray Otis House (built 1795), 2 Lynde Street, Boston.

Its endowment funds and real estate represent investments of $207,772.82.

It publishes OLD-TIME NEW ENGLAND, subscription to which is included in the annual membership fee. All receipts from the publication are invested in the magazine itself or expended directly to promote the objects for which the Society was organized.

Membership: Life ($50); active ($5); associate ($2).

April, 1923

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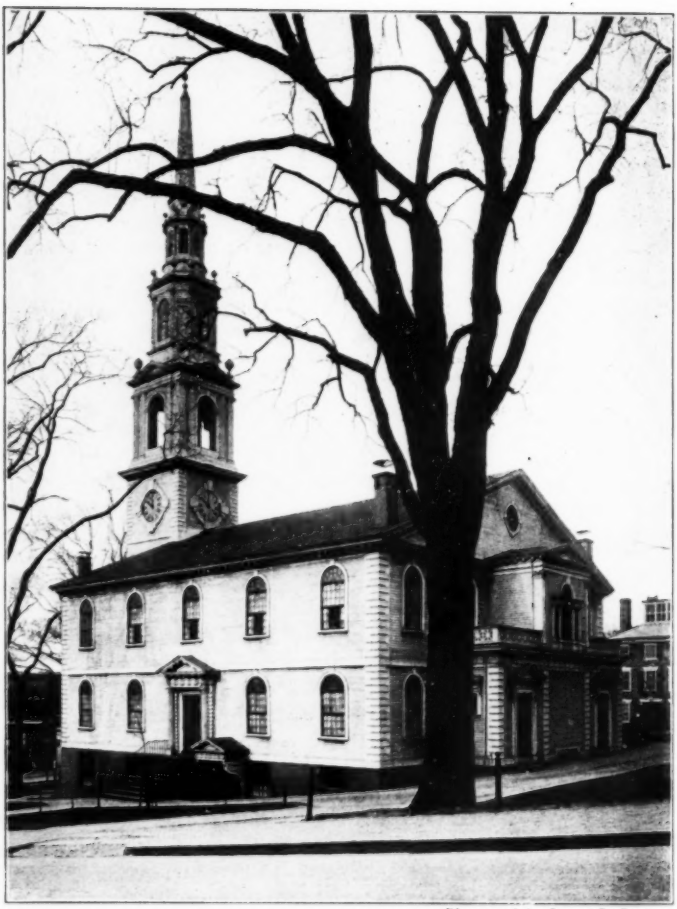


Photograph by George B. Brayton

First Baptist Meeting House, Providence, R. I.

BUILT IN 1775 AFTER DESIGNS BY JOSEPH BROWN

Old-Time New England

THE BULLETIN OF

The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO THE ANCIENT BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS, DOMESTIC ARTS MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, AND MINOR ANTIQUITIES OF THE NEW ENGLAND PEOPLE

Volume XIII APRIL, 1923 *Number* 4

From Meeting House to Church in New England

III. Eighteenth Century Churches

By Rev. Charles A. Place

Minister of the First Church, Lancaster, Massachusetts

THE transition from the meeting house to the church plan in the eighteenth century was due to the structures of the Church of England. We may not consider here the very interesting influence of that Church, which, with increasing power, modified Puritan bigotry and harshness, and steadily helped to broaden the life of the people and the character of their houses of worship. With the exception of the first parish of Portsmouth, N. H., where a chapel was built about 1640, and the preaching of the Rev. William Blackstone at Providence and Wickford, R. I., following his removal from Boston, there is little of this influence till toward the close of the century, when following the petition from Boston to the Bishop of London for missionary help about the year 1679, King's Chapel was organized in 1686 and the first edifice occupied June 30, 1689. On September 26, 1699, a petition for missionary help was signed at Newport, R. I., the first signer being Gabriel Bernon, a French Huguenot who had come to the Narragansett country in 1698 or 1699, and whose influence was felt in the subsequent establishment of St. Paul's Church in that part of Rhode Island.

With the incorporation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in 1701, real growth began. At Newport, where services had been held somewhat earlier, Trinity Church built its first edifice in 1702, and in 1704, Christ Church, Braintree, now Quincy, Mass., was organized, though no church was built till 1727. In Connecticut, where the growth of the Church of England exceeded all the rest of the colonies in New England, Christ Church, Stratford, was established in 1707, one year before the "Act of Toleration" was passed. Before 1750 twenty-four churches of the Church of England had been organized against less than twenty in the other New England colonies. The Puritan and his meeting house dominated for a century, but did not prevail.

Of the earliest structures, the first King's Chapel, of wood, and Queen's Chapel, Newbury, Mass., a wooden

St. Paul's Church, Wickford, R. I.

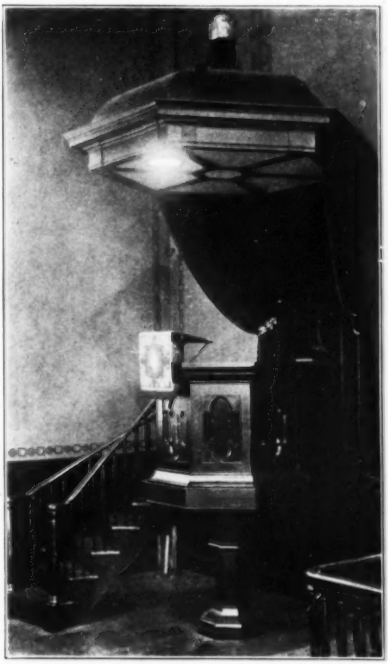
BUILT IN 1707

building built in 1711, thirty by fifty feet, with a side entrance, a tower, a belfry, and bell, were churches in plan; while St. Paul's in the Narragansett country and St. Michael's, Marblehead, Mass., were constructed on meeting-house lines. St. Paul's church was built in 1707 on what is now known as McSparran Hill, North Kingstown, R. I., substantially as we see it today in the village of Wickford, where it was removed in 1800. Owing to lack of funds the interior was unfinished for some years after removal, having neither pulpit nor pews, but subsequently square pews were installed, and in 1811 a tower was erected at the west end, since removed. A sketch made in 1810 of the church as it was about fifty years earlier, shows square pews, a pulpit on the south side, an altar at the east *end*, and the only door on the north side. The altar, the only evidence of which is in this sketch, is the only exception to a floor plan essentially of the meeting-house order. Altogether this structure constitutes a valuable example of early motives. A meeting house in plan, the spirit was that of a church. Unfortunately the old pulpit is gone, the present one being quite out of harmony, and there have been changes in the chancel; but a restoration is proposed which should make this historic church unique.

St. Michael's, Marblehead, built in 1714, forty-eight feet square, carried a hip roof with three gables and dormer windows, and a tower on the fourth side on the roof, rather than on the ground according to the English plan. The original design called for a fifty-foot spire surmounting the tower, which was not executed. It is stated that all the material for the building was brought from England, including the reredos. Originally there were two doors, one at the west, removed in

1771, and one at the south; but while the pulpit at the north was moved back in 1728, when fifteen feet were added to that side, thus placing it on the long axis, the chancel remained at the east on the short axis till 1832. At that time the square pews were removed, the chancel changed to the north, making the building a real church in plan, and the pulpit, asserted positively as dating in 1714, was cut down three feet. The sounding board is a recent reproduction, following the old design. The original ceiling was in the form of a Greek cross, four posts set at the angles supporting the roof. An organ is mentioned before 1762, first located at the west and now at the south. St. Michael's is thus a valuable example of older motives and local methods of construction.

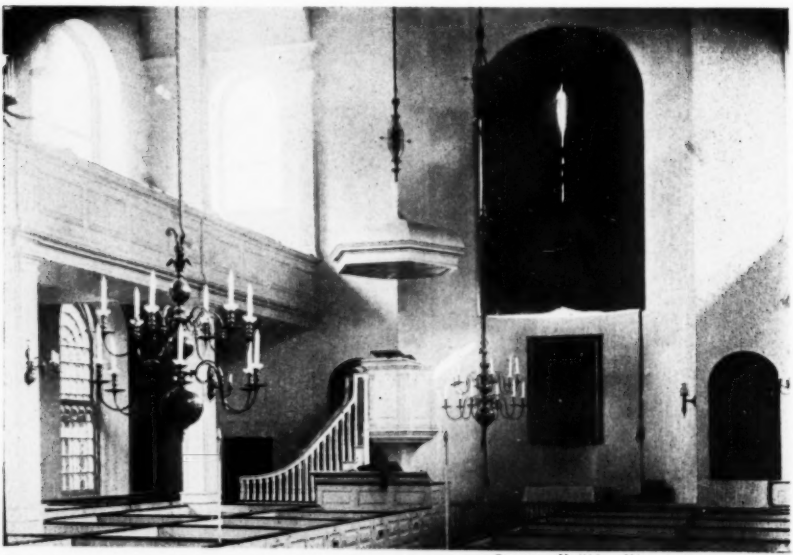
The first church in plan, of marked architectural merit, is Christ Church, Boston, built in 1723 from a design by William Price, a local print dealer. The exterior, of good proportions with round head windows, was remarkable for its beautiful spire which was a new creation or adaptation. The interior in a marked degree is a reproduction of St. James, Piccadilly, called by critics Wren's most successful interior. With plainer ornamentation at Boston as we should expect, the arched bays of the galleries and the vaulting over the main aisle are practically identical with St. James; but square pews were used as in Trinity Church, Newport, and in King's Chapel. The present spire, by Bulfinch in 1807, follows in general the old design, except in the treatment of the first section where the clock is placed. Though its direct influence was not great Christ Church marks the beginning of a new era.



Pulpit in St. Michael's Church, Marblehead, Mass.

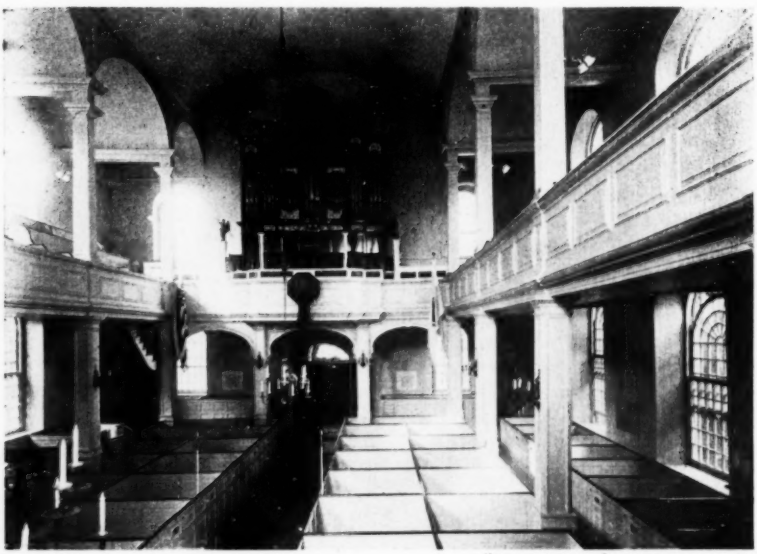
BUILT IN 1714, REMODELLED IN 1832

Trinity Church, Newport, was built in 1726, and in 1762 enlarged by moving back the chancel end and adding two bays of thirty feet to the middle of the building. The present spire, very similar to the original on Christ Church, Boston, dates from about 1762, with some later alterations. It is not unlikely that the original was a copy of the Boston spire. The interior plan and gallery treatment strongly suggest Christ Church, but the groined ceiling, as at King's Chapel, indicates the influence of Wren's notable St. Bride's. Of especial interest are the high pulpit, sounding board, and clerk's desk in use



Courtesy Halliday Historic Photograph Co.

Interior of Christ Church, Boston



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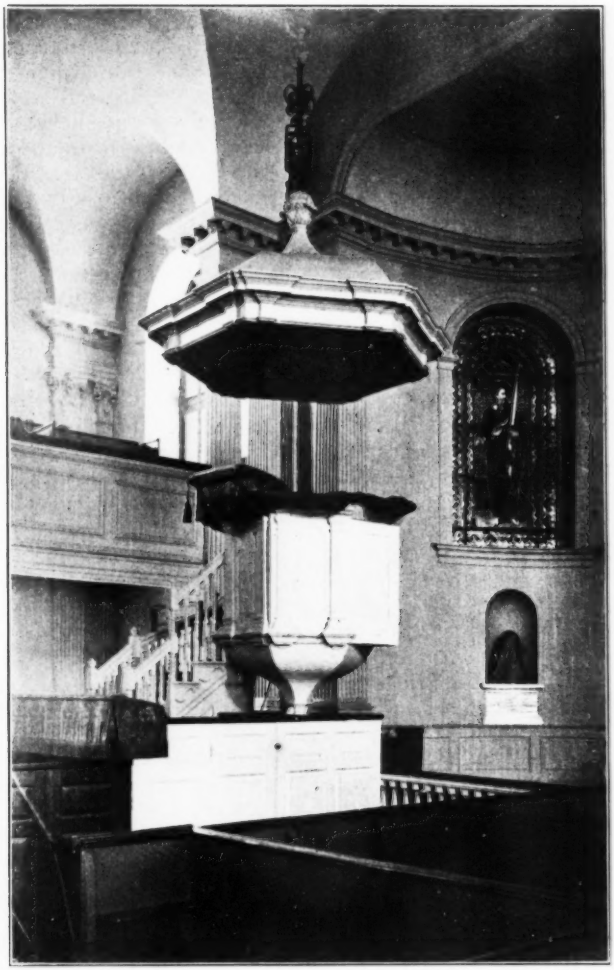
Interior of Christ Church, Boston



Pulpit in King's Chapel, Boston

VOTED DEC. 6, 1717, AND PROBABLY BUILT IN 1718. IN USE IN PRESENT CHAPEL SINCE ITS ERECTION, 1753–4

for nearly two centuries. Richard Munday is credited with the design, which was executed under local limitations before the "workings of the orders" were as well known as a quarter of a century later.

King's Chapel, so well known, needs little comment. Erected in 1753–54 from designs by Peter Harrison, Newport, its heavy exterior gives little hint of the glory and charm within. There the influence of St. Bride's is striking, particularly in the barrel vault of the nave and the groined vaults of the bays. It is interesting to compare the richness of the Corinthian order with the simple design and finish of the pulpit, voted in December, 1717, and to note the use of double columns. The pulpit belongs to an earlier period, but it has a grace quite in harmony with the beautiful sounding board and stairs which may be of the date of the church. It is impossible to measure the influence of this interior, still so satisfying to us today.

Another example of Harrison's design is Christ Church, Cambridge, first used for worship December 15, 1761. The structure of wood was built nearly square, with a tower and almost closed belfry very slightly ornamented. In 1857 two bays were added to the middle of the building, and in 1921 the interior was carefully restored. The only gallery is at the tower end, extending between the two rows of Ionic columns which carry a coved ceiling, while the ceiling of the bays is flat. The walls have pilasters corresponding to the columns, and the chancel end is slightly curved as at King's Chapel. The old pews are gone, but the simplicity and dignity of the earlier years abides. Differing as they do in structural material and handling, King's Chapel and this Cambridge church have much in common in design and spirit.

Christ Church, Stratford, Conn., a small wood church built in 1743–4, was followed by one at Fairfield in 1725, and one at New London in 1727. These, doubtless, were churches in plan, as was the second edifice at Stratford, occupied in 1744 and finished soon after. Though this church stood till 1858, practically nothing is known of the original pulpit or of the chancel, but there is a record of an organ in use in 1758 and a clock in the tower in 1750. The illustration is from a lithograph, kindly loaned, and thus far is the only one of the Church of England in Connecticut prior to the Revolution in the possession of the writer. Comparison of this spire with that of the Old South, Boston, shows a striking similarity, the main difference being in the height.

The edifices considered constitute the best of those of the Church of England. The growth was slow, but the influence was potent. Not till nearly the outbreak of the Revolution did the Puritan steadfast adherence to the meeting house give way to a different plan. In 1772–73 Brattle Street Church erected a church in plan, with entrance at one end and pulpit opposite, on the long axis. The projecting porch at the entrance end is important, though it is not well handled and lacks beauty. No spire was attempted. Beyond the porch lines the architectural merit lies in the beautiful interior, evidently modelled after King's Chapel, though the Corinthian columns cut by the gallery are single, and the ceiling over the main portion is coved and that of the galleries is flat. The high panelled pulpit with projecting middle lines is similar to the design at Walpole, Maine,

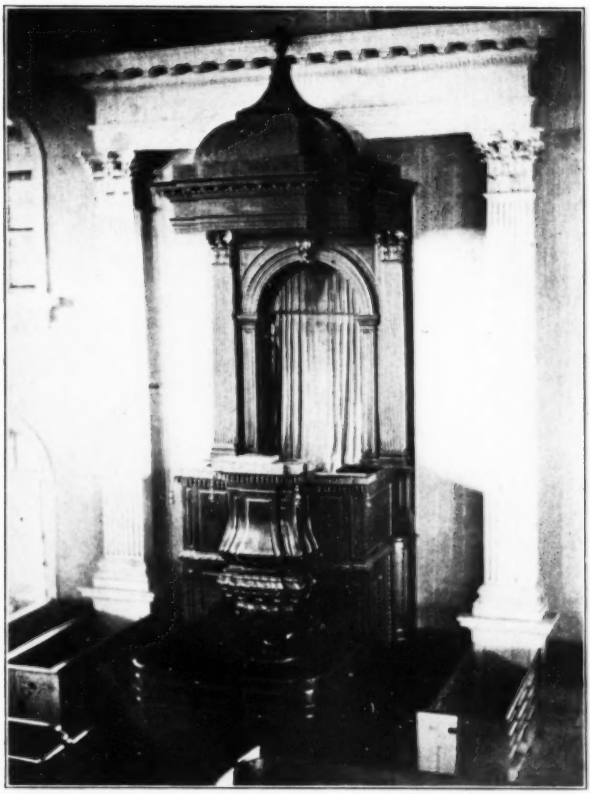
Courtesy Miss Sally D. Wells

Christ Church, Stratford, Conn.

BUILT IN 1743–4; REMOVED IN 1858
FROM A LITHOGRAPH

Brattle Street Church, Boston

BUILT IN 1772–1773



Courtesy Bostonian Society

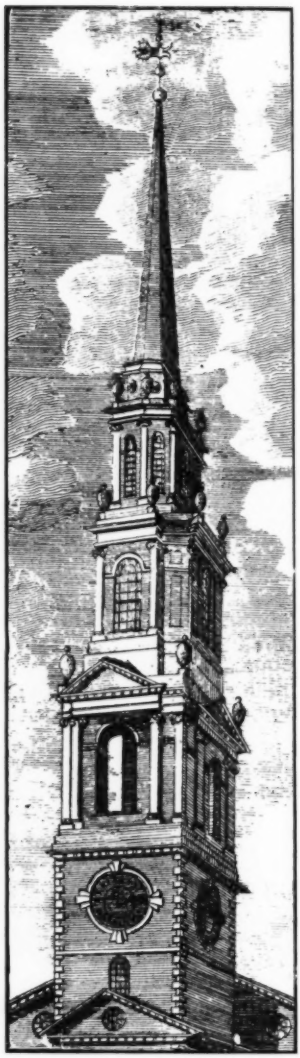
Pulpit in Brattle Street Church, Boston

BUILT 1772–3

Design for Church Spire

FROM JAMES GIBBS' "BOOK OF ARCHITECTURE"
LONDON, 1728

Courtesy W. W. Cordingley



Spire
First Baptist Meeting House
Providence. R. I.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE

Courtesy Massachusetts Historical Society

though not as good. The flanking pilasters back of the pulpit carrying an entablature, and the arched window, are interesting because this treatment was used by Bulfinch at least twice in his churches. It is noteworthy that while the deacon's pew was retained at this date, long rather than square pews were used in the body of the church. The Massachusetts Historical Society has a valuable model of the building made before it was demolished in 1872.

The second structure on the church plan was the First Baptist "Meeting house," Providence, dedicated May 28, 1775, just before the outbreak of hostilities with England. By tradition said to have been designed by Joseph Brown, a wealthy Providence merchant who also designed two dwellings, still standing, one for himself and the other for his brother, the building, eighty feet square, was erected under the immediate supervision of John Brown, assisted by a large committee, including the designer. Joseph Brown was a member and probably the chairman of a committee of three charged at a meeting of the society in March, 1774, with making a draft. The general lines were those of a meeting house with doors at the north, the east and the south, but the main entrance was in the tower at the west, from which the broad aisle extended to the pulpit at the east. The noteworthy architectural feature is the tower and spire constructed almost exactly from one of Gibbs' designs. A copy of Gibbs' "Book of Architecture," London, 1728, came into the possession of Caleb Ormsbee who has been called the "carpenter-architect" of the second house of worship of the First Congregational Society, Providence (1794–95), in which may be seen in faint lead-pencil under the middle one of the three designs for the spire of St. Martin's, plate 30, "First Baptist Church, Providence." That Ormsbee worked on the First Baptist structure has not been established.

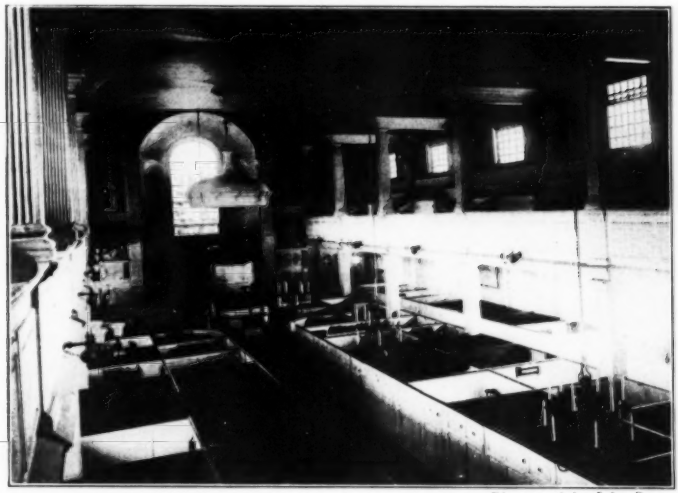
The one serious defect is the treatment of the door in the tower, not a later bungling as has been surmised, but original, as evidenced in an illustration in the Massachusetts Magazine August, 1789. At the base and up to the pediment the porch is broader than the square of the tower, something of a compromise between the usual square tower on the meeting house of the preceding period and the broader projecting porch which came into general use after 1790. The interior, changed by the removal of the high pulpit and square pews, is particularly interesting in the groined ceiling over the gallery bays and the vaulting of the main portion. The Doric columns are cut by the galleries, as in King's Chapel, a feature met in Gibbs' work, but found in Wren's design rarely. That the interior of King's Chapel and possibly of Brattle Street Church, furnished the model for this Providence interior seems most likely, both from the fact that the general treatment is the same and that the committee was authorized to go to Boston to view churches and meeting houses there.

Naturally some restoration is to be desired, even if the square pews were not restored, but including a more harmonious pulpit and setting. Some of the doors are still hung with the old H-L hinges, and in the tower is the well-designed staircase which led not only to the present galleries, but to an upper gallery long since removed. This structure, probably the oldest in New England on the church plan not be-

Photograph by John Ruzer

Trinity Church, Newport, R. I.

BUILT IN 1726 AND ENLARGED IN 1762



Photograph by John Russo

Interior of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I.

BUILT IN 1726 AND ENLARGED IN 1762

longing to the Church of England, is a unique example in America of a Gibbs' spire design and Wren interior motives, and as such is of great architectural value. It should be better known and appreciated, and every reasonable measure should be taken to preserve it in its original beauty for future generations. Still the house of worship of the religious society founded by Roger Williams, it witnesses to the enduring power of a Commonwealth established on the broad foundation of religious toleration.

There is no copy in New England of a Wren spire, though the idea of setting a square or octagon section, ornamented in the classic order, upon another section and surmounting it with a pinnacle was due largely to him. His St. Mary-le-Bow spire has been called a model for Old South, Boston, but there is no evidence beyond the general lines. The indirect influence of St. Bride's spire is seen in Gibbs' St. Martin's designs, particularly in the one used at Providence, much better than St. Bride's or the one executed on St. Martin's. The influence of Wren's successor, James Gibbs, who flourished during the first half of the eighteenth century, was much more direct in New England, but there are few examples. There was a certain copying of Wren and Gibbs, both before and after the Revolution, but for a larger appreciation of the development of the meeting house in New England we must look to other sources not so well known.

Other than the two structures just considered, no record has been found of churches built by what may be called the Congregational order prior to the Revolution, and little more was attempted for fully a dozen years when we come to the beginning of the in-

Courtesy Massachusetts Historical Society

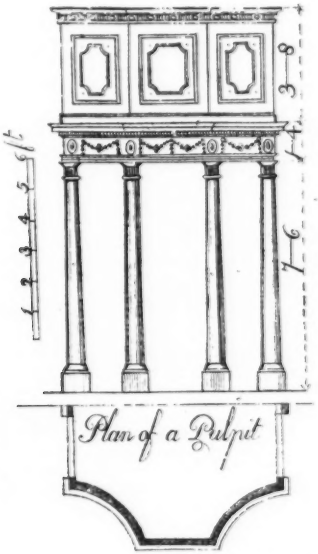
Hollis Street Church, Boston

DESIGNED BY BULFINCH; ERECTED IN 1788; TAKEN DOWN IN 1810
FROM AN ENGRAVING IN THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE

fluence of Charles Bulfinch which continued with increasing power for thirty years. How widespread this influence was it is difficult to determine, but we are here at the very beginning of a new form of church architecture in New England. There is no hint of this new form in Bulfinch's Hollis Street Church built in 1788 and taken down in 1810, a poor reproduction in wood of European examples of different material, but with an interior strongly suggestive of Wren's St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London. Hollis Street Church was a model for the 1794–95 edifice of the First Congregational Society, Providence, where it was executed with slightly more grace of line. Two designs for churches by Bulfinch in 1789, one for Pittsfield and the other for Taunton, Mass., included a porch with a pediment, surmounted by a tower and belfry on lines which were repeated all over New England down to 1825. The façade which Bulfinch drew was more than a development of the poor example in Brattle Street Church, and seems to have followed Italian examples. Probably the nearest English approach to this façade is Gibbs' St. Martin's, but on entirely different lines.

In the Pittsfield and Taunton churches there were Palladian windows in porch and tower, but our knowledge of the lines of the belfry is

Pittsfield (Mass.) Church
DESIGNED BY BULFINCH IN 1789



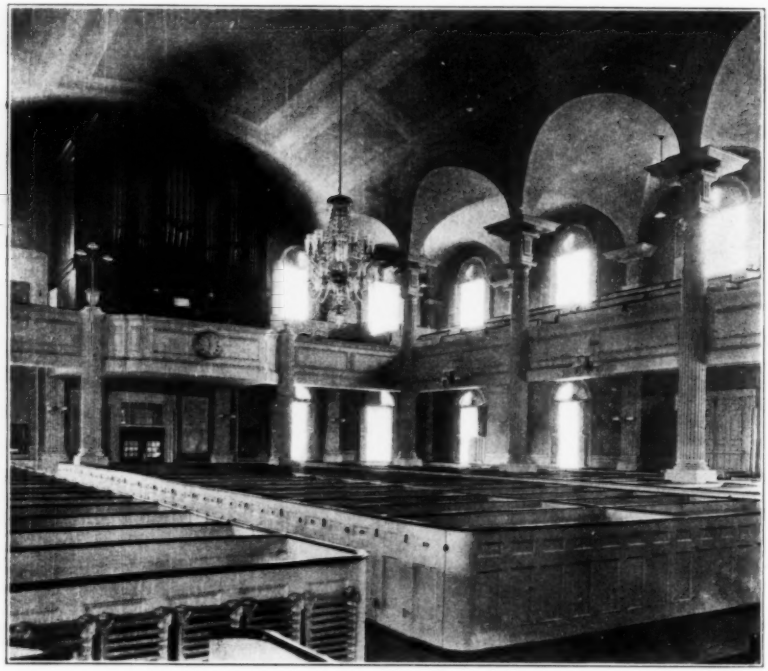
Courtesy Herbert Brown

High Pulpit
A DESIGN BY ASHER BENJAMIN PUBLISHED IN 1797

limited to the somewhat untrustworthy drawings for old cuts. The Taunton spire approximates roughly the lines on the Old South, Boston, but the Pittsfield cupola is new, and while lacking the finer beauty of the Farmington, Connecticut, belfry, may have had influence upon subsequent churches in the Berkshires and beyond that region. At all events we do not find in New England a cupola belfry till this design by Bulfinch, and we do find many later examples of it, especially after 1800, just as we find the general lines of his porch many times repeated. Hence we may infer that the inspiration came from him. This we are justified in saying, though subsequent evidence may modify the judgment.

The meeting house continued down to the close of the century, but edifices on the church plan built by the towns were on the increase, one example being that at Sudbury, Mass. (1796–98). On October 5, 1795, the town "voted to accept a plan drawn by Captain Thomson, sixty by fifty-two feet, with a porch at one end with a steeple or spear on the top of said porch." What is significant here is the porch. If a steeple was erected it does not appear in the present structure, altered some time before 1844.

It is noteworthy that practically all our illustrations of interiors of this period are confined to the two churches erected before the Revolution, and that very little remains of the interiors of the churches built between 1800 and 1814. Therefore, we are at a loss to form a definite idea of the "high pulpit" recorded at Providence, Pitts-



Interior of First Baptist Meeting House
Providence, Rhode Island
BUILT IN 1775 AFTER DESIGNS BY JOSEPH BROWN

field, and Taunton. It may have followed the lines of the Brattle Street Church pulpit or those in the meeting houses down to the Revolution, but a high pulpit on columns is found in Asher Benjamin's first book, published in Greenfield in 1797. It seems probable that Benjamin obtained this idea either from some design in the lower Connecticut valley, or more likely from the Pittsfield pulpit, which may have been suggested by pulpits in Italy seen by Bulfinch. But we are here in the region of conjecture. For examples of this style of pulpit and the development of the cupola belfry we must turn to the following century.

Birthplace of Gen. Israel Putnam, Danvers

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH MADE ABOUT 1890

Some Annals of the Birthplace of General Israel Putnam Danvers, Mass.

By George W. Emerson

AT THE junction of the Newburyport Turnpike and Maple Street, Danvers, Mass., stands an old colonial house, known as the General Israel Putnam house, believed to date back to 1648. It was built by Thomas Putnam, eldest son of John Putnam, the emigrant ancestor, from whom all Putnams in this country are descended. The original house built by John Putnam in Summer Street, Danvers, is no longer standing. It was near Oak Knoll where the poet Whittier spent so much of his time during the last fifteen years of his life. An old well, a little way in from the road, is the only thing left to show the location of the original house. The Salem records show (as Danvers was a part of Salem in those days) a grant of land to John Putnam, November 20, 1640, of one hundred and ten acres, but the year in which the "father" of all the Putnams of America built his house is not known.

The General Israel Putnam house was added to in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and in the twentieth, also, if a bay window projected from the living room when the inside of the house was remodeled twelve years ago can be counted as an addition. When Thomas Putnam built the first part in 1648 it was a small house of but few rooms, erected on his farm in what was then called Salem Village. In 1744 his grandson, David Putnam, built a gambrel roof addition which is

now the front part of the house. In 1831 the house was further enlarged and in part raised to two stories with an attic.

This house gets its historic name from the fact that on January 7, 1718, Israel Putnam (later to become the Major-General, popularly and affectionately known as "Old Put") was born here, in a chamber still preserved much in its original condition, showing the rough, hand-hewed oak beams with wooden pins joining them together. The paper on this room was formerly on the walls of the room downstairs, now used as a library, where it was put on in 1804. Fifty years later it was soaked off and put where we now see it.

With General Putnam's history every schoolboy and schoolgirl is familiar. The trusted friend and adviser of Washington; the only Major-General whose election was unanimous; his bravery, whether encountering a wolf, an Indian, or the British at Bunker Hill, is too well known to need recounting at this late day. Neither is it our province to argue the question as to who commanded at Bunker Hill—Putnam or Prescott; there is glory enough for both.

Robert Winthrop Putnam, a great, great, grandnephew of the General, born in the same house, who enlisted in the Civil War in the 19th Mass. Regiment when only sixteen years old and died of wounds in Libby Prison when seventeen, in one of his last letters wrote: "I left home to defend a Constitution second to none in the world, a flag which every nation on earth respects. If I am to die, I shall be happy to die in the service of my country."

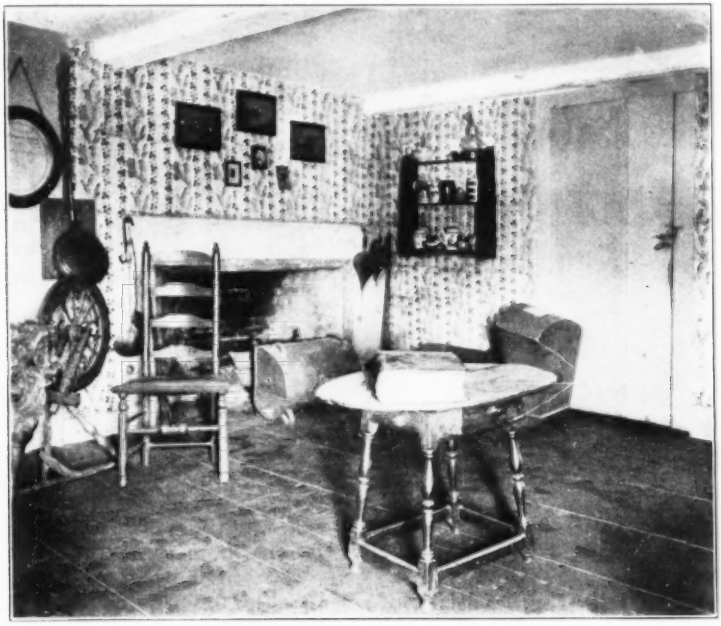
When the General was married he built a house in the "upper field" and lived there until his first child was born, after which he moved to Brooklyn, Conn. The cellar hole of this house is still to be seen.

One of the cherished possessions in the birthplace, at the present time, is the deed conveying to his brother David his part of the farm, when he moved away, signed in his own unique way of spelling Is-real. Yes, he was a real Putnam!

As more houses were built in the neighborhood, there was need of a schoolhouse; so Daniel Putnam, grandnephew of the General, gave the town land on which was erected a new schoolhouse. This stands just across the railroad bridge near the house on the turnpike, and is still in use. Here came John D. Philbrick to teach during the winter months, while attending Dartmouth College. He boarded at the Putnam house and married one of the Putnam girls. He was afterward Superintendent of Schools in Boston, and became an educator of international fame, decorated by the French Government.

Here also came as a teacher Mellen Chamberlain, who married into the Putnam family. Later in life he was Librarian of the Boston Public Library, to which he bequeathed his fine library and valuable collection of autographs. His body lies in the Putnam burying-ground which dates back to the 1600's. Here reposes also the body of Ann Putnam of witchcraft memory, who was one of those who first accused others of witchcraft.

At the time of the witchcraft craze, Joseph Putnam lived in the General Putnam house, and he took such a decided stand against the then popular superstition that he was in peril of his life, and he kept his horse saddled,



Room in which General Putnam was born

ready to fly at a minute's notice should an attempt be made to seize him.

In the library, over the fireplace, are three plaques commemorative of witchcraft; one shows the old First Congregational Church where preached the Rev. Samuel Parris, in whose house the craze started; another the house of Rebecca Nourse who was hanged as a witch, and the third shows this Putnam house which stood for more enlightened views.

Speaking of the old First Church: it was the late Dr. Charles B. Rice, formerly pastor there, who, in this Putnam house, married the writer and his wife, as also her father and mother, and as well preached to five generations of its occupants. So far as known to the writer, the General Putnam house is the oldest in the country, owned and occupied continuously by the family for ten generations.

An old hooded cradle now in the Putnam house has rocked all generations since 1774, including the present. An old samp mortar of the earliest period and rare in form is preserved here. As the house has been continuously occupied, every generation has contributed some piece of furniture of its particular period, and these range from a small, round table and wooden plates to the sideboard and high chest of drawers of later period.

Of course there were migrations from this house; for example, in 1787

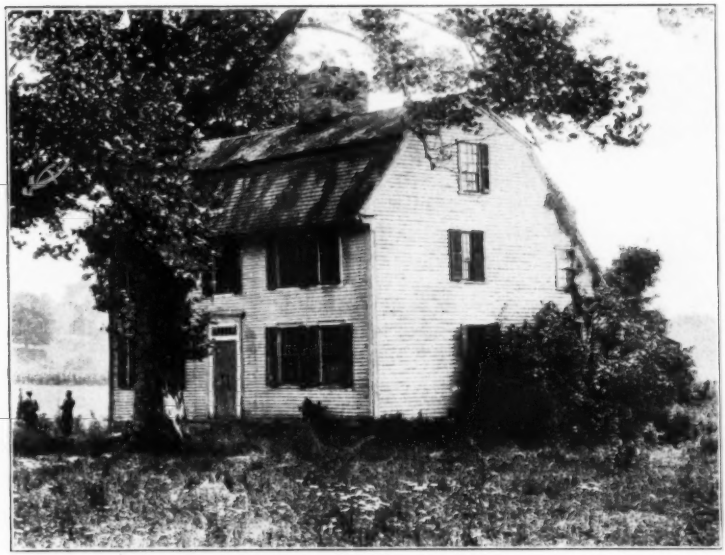
when Colonel Rufus Putnam, a cousin of General Israel, went to Marietta, Ohio, and started the first settlement in the great North West, as it was called in those days, when members of this household accompanied him. It was as a result of this settlement that slavery was prevented from extending its limits northerly, and this, combined with Colonel Putnam's engineering feats, caused the late Senator Hoar to class him as one of the five greatest Americans.

In the rear of the house stands a building used as a shoe factory in the eighteenth century. It is the oldest shoe factory in America. Here were manufactured brogans which were shipped to the South in barrels, and some of the old account books which were a combination of account book and diary, are prized mementos of the past.

How interesting it would have been if all the different families had kept diaries, especially if events out of the ordinary had been recorded. However, there are many traditions handed down in the Putnam family, and the oldest surviving occupant of the house, now in her eightieth year, remembers many incidents related to her by her grandmother who lived to be ninety-two years of age.

One of these traditions preserves the fact that the General, accompanied by his colored servant, rode on horseback from his home in Connecticut to see once more the house of his birth. Another, showing the courage of the General in early life, relates that he jumped on the back of a ferocious bull, and rode him until the bull, tired from his exertions, could not extricate himself from the soft mud in the swamp where he finally brought up. Another is that during the war of 1812, as safe deposit vaults were not in use, some of the rich Salem families stored their silver and other valuables in the brick arch in the cellar, now used for storing vegetables. Traditions have also been handed down, of the mode of living, which differed in no respect from that of other families of the period, but show the marked contrast with modern life that makes these olden times so interesting to read about.

We often wonder what the old-time worthies would think if they could come back and see some of the conveniences, utilities, and wonderful inventions so commonplace to us. And yet, without any of these they lived their contented lives free from the rush and care of business as now developed. While we might not all want to go back to their plain way of living, may we not learn from them more of the simple life, more of the true joys of living, something of the golden mean that lies between their mode of life and ours?



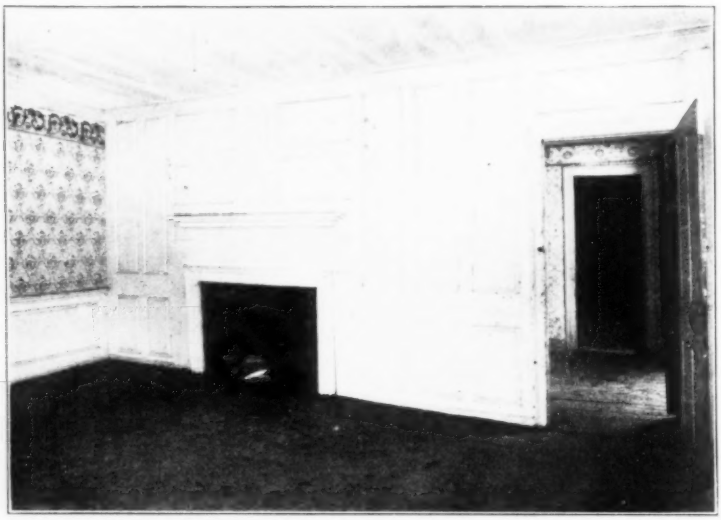
The Glebe-House, Woodbury, Conn.

The Glebe-House, Woodbury, Connecticut

By Henry W. Kent

A SHORT drive back from Waterbury, Woodbury lies among the low surrounding hills, almost as calm a retreat today as it was in 1771, when John Rutgers Marshall, newly consecrated missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, arrived here with his wife, a great-granddaughter of Thomas Hooker of Hartford, "licensed and authorized by the Bishop of London to perform the office of a minister or priest at Woodbury, or elsewhere, within the province of Connecticut in North America."

Of English-Dutch parentage, belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church, Marshall was born in New York in 1743. His early education was gained from Dr. Joseph Bellamy, Congregational clergyman, at Bethlehem, in Connecticut, and he began business as a merchant in Stratford, where he appears to have fallen under the influence of Dr. Samuel Johnson, who had settled in the Connecticut village in 1763, upon the conclusion of his incumbency of the presidency—the first to hold the office—of King's, now Columbia, College in New York. Dr. Johnson, himself a convert to Episcopacy, had established "a little academy, or resource for young students of divinity to prepare them for holy orders," and he procured for them from King's College the degree of Master of



Paneling in Parlor Chamber, Glebe-House

Arts. It was this training which had led Marshall to journey across the ocean for his ordination. His degree was received after his return in 1770 or 1773.

Our missionary was the last but one of the candidates for holy orders to be appointed to the field in New England, as the result of the growing disaffection of the colonists against the mother country and the compromising position in which the clergy of their church were placed. It was not long after Marshall's arrival in his parish that the storm of revolution broke forth, when he and those like him, regardful of their vows, were made to suffer for their faith. When peace returned, the English clergy, reduced in numbers, their ties broken, and without a head, were left with even greater problems to face than any that had yet confronted them—the establishment of the episcopate in America. But these were men of action, "men," as the late venerable Bishop Williams said, quoting from the Book of Chronicles, "that had understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do."

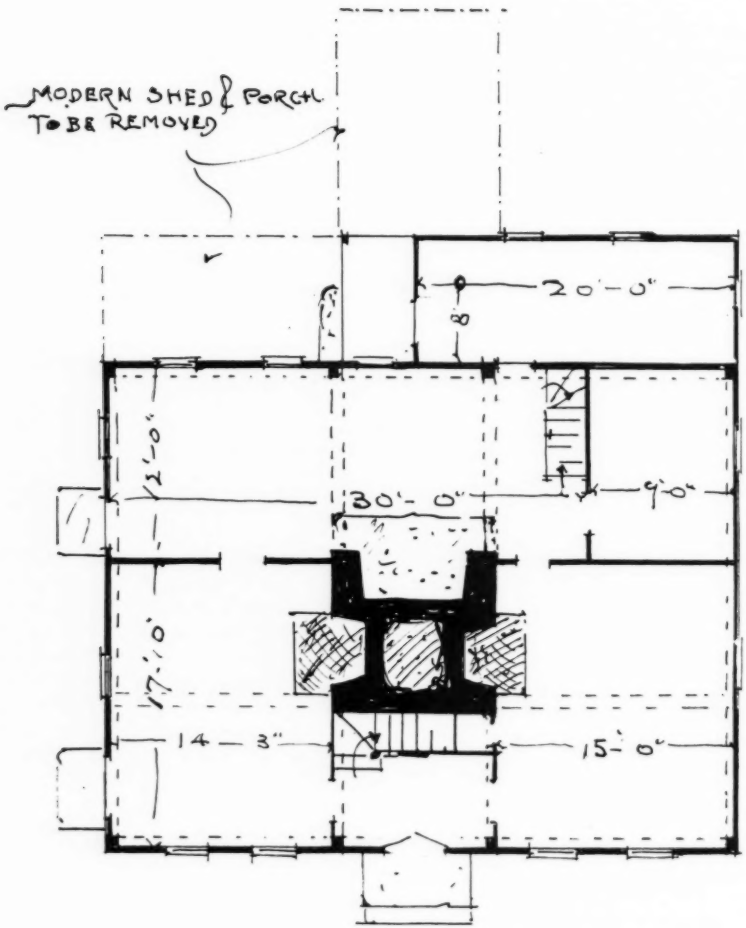
Although all the names of those who undertook to solve the problem are not known, it is recorded that in March, 1783, ten of the fourteen clergy of Connecticut who were then in charge of their cures, met in "voluntary convention" at the Parsonage, or Glebe-house, at Woodbury, and there, following solemn and prayerful debate, determined to elect a bishop, and to petition his consecration at the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury. To him they said "To lay the foundation for a valid and regular episcopate in America, we earnestly entreat your Grace, that in your archiepiscopal character you will espouse the cause of

our sinking church, and at this important crisis afford her the relief on which her very existence depends by consecrating a Bishop for Connecticut."

The outcome of this momentous meeting, after many difficulties, delays, and discouragements, which included the refusal of consecration by both of the archbishops of England, was the accomplishment of that rite in November, 1784, by the three nonjuring bishops of the Church of Scotland in an upper room of the house of one of them at Aberdeen. The man chosen by Marshall and his associates, Samuel Seabury, missionary at Groton and New London, thus became the first apostle of the new world; and thus it is to the indomitable spirit of Marshall and his associates, Abraham Jarvis of Middletown, Daniel Fogg of Brooklyn, and the others whose names are not recorded, that the Episcopal Church in this country owes its House of Bishops. The old Glebe-house in Woodbury still stands in its peaceful valley, a visible sign, a place of remembrance for all Episcopalians "to continue in the things which we have learned, knowing of whom we have learned them."

It is this house, then, that claims our attention, now, at the time when it is proposed to restore it to the condition it was in when Marshall lived in it, such an undertaking having been set on foot by the Bishop of Connecticut, in whom the title is vested, it having been a gift presented to the late Bishop Williams several years ago by friends of the church.

From its position in the low-lying fields, the bed of the Pomperaug River, which must at one time have flowed there, and from certain evidence in the building itself, it would appear that a part of the house, at least, was built in the early settlement of the town; that it was perhaps what Isham in his "Early Connecticut Houses" calls a one-room house; and that, later, it was added to, reclapboarded, and new-roofed to bring it to its present form, which is that of the regular seventeenth-century type in its interior plan, though with exterior features typical of the middle eighteenth century. As it stands today, the house has a "porch," or hall, with a staircase starting from the left and running to the right, and a large parlor to the left—these with the rooms above were the oldest rooms of the house, the part first built. To the right of the stairs is a room of about the same size as the one to the left, and behind it, running the width of the house, is the lean-to, or kitchen, now divided by a second stairway, and a small end room. The stone chimney without a cap has five fireplaces, but those in the lower and upper rooms to the right of the hall are so shallow as to seem scooped out, as a makeshift, and not to have been originally provided for. Following the Connecticut Valley type, besides the front door, there is a door opening into the parlor, on the garden side, one into the lean-to from the same side, and one at the back, also opening into the lean-to. At present there is a second lean-to kitchen and a woodshed at the rear, both of which are of late construction. The roof, in front, has the curb or gambrel, while the back has the slightly curved pitch, common in this locality, down to the top of the door of the lean-to. These are the chief external features. Within, the woodwork of the chimney-side of the parlor is of the type of 1750, simple in treatment but good in design; that of the



THE GLEBE HOUSE.
WOODBURY CONN.

other front rooms is good, also, and it is here that out of a cupboard beside the fireplace, a sliding panel gives on the cellar below, a handy method of disappearance for the Whig minister in time of attack by the Federals. The ceiling beams nowhere show except in the hall and the long lean-to, where the only other woodwork is the frame around the large fireplace. The most interesting feature in the woodwork is the matched board paneling or wainscot on three sides of the upper chamber over the parlor, this and the door of this room being older in character and workmanship than that in the rest of the house. From the appearance of this wainscot, the stairs and their railing, the makeshift fireplaces in two rooms, already mentioned, and the character of the roof, there seems to be reason to believe what has been said before, that the house as it stands was remodeled and considerably added to in 1750 or thereabouts.

This old house, with its associations, which make of it a shrine for those who have regard for the history of the Episcopal Church, and with its architectural features, which make it a worthy monument for the commemoration of the great events it witnessed, is now to be restored; and to that end the Bishop of Connecticut has appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to put it in good order, as it stood in 1783. This means the repair of the stone chimney, stone foundations and doorsteps; the repair of sills and beams; the leveling of woodwork that has sagged with time; the replacing of late doors and window-panes with those of an earlier type; and the painting and furnishing of the rooms. It means, also, the provision for the maintenance and upkeep of the house and glebe, or land upon which it stands, a small plot, which is to be graded and kept in order, with special attention to the old maple and plane trees in front, and the "crowded lilac-ambush."

Front Stairs, Glebe-House

It is believed that those who have at heart the "re-edifying" of our monuments, as well as the churchmen of the various dioceses throughout the country, will aid in the work.

Report of the Annual Meeting

March 14, 1923

THE Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities was held in the Harrison Gray Otis House, 2 Lynde Street, Boston, on Wednesday, March 14, 1923, at 3 P.M., President Bolton presiding.

The call for the meeting was read by the Clerk.

The records of the last Annual Meeting were read and approved.

In the absence of the Librarian, Mr. George Parker Winship, his report was read by Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse. The report was accepted and ordered printed.

In the absence of the Director of the Museum, Mr. Philip L. Spalding, his report was read by the Clerk. The report was accepted and ordered printed.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. William C. Endicott, with the report of the Auditing Committee, was read, accepted, and ordered printed.

President Bolton spoke briefly of the Society's growth during the past year and of the progress of similar work in various parts of the world, and especially in England. He announced that the Society had acquired the title to two properties—the Abraham Browne, Jr., house at Watertown, Mass., and "Ardley," the house and lot which form part of the Quincy Memorial at Litchfield, Conn.— and the reversion of the Conant house at Townsend Harbor, Mass., after the death of the present owners. He also spoke of the increase in membership and of the gratifying fact that although the Society appealed three times to its members during the year, it had been uniformly successful, thanks to the splendid support which they had at all times given it.

Mr. Edward A. Huebener, as Chairman, read the report of the Nominating Committee, and President Bolton appointed Mr. Henry W. Montague and Dr. Wallis D. Walker a committee to distribute, collect, and count the ballots. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year.*

On motion of Mrs. Mary Fifield

* For list of officers see page iii.

King, duly seconded, it was unanimously

VOTED, That the acts of the Trustees for the fiscal year 1922–1923 be and are hereby ratified and confirmed.

The Clerk read the proposed amendment to the Society's charter by the addition of the word "educational" to Section 1 of said charter, notice of which had been included in the call for the meeting. On motion of Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse, duly seconded, it was unanimously

VOTED, That the Agreement of Association, the Articles of Organization, and the Charter of the Corporation be amended by adding to the purposes for which this corporation is formed the following new purpose, namely, "educational," so that when so amended the purposes shall be as follows:

"The said corporation is created for antiquarian, historical, literary, educational, artistic and monumental purposes, and for the purpose of preserving for posterity buildings, places and objects of historical and other interest."

On motion of Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, duly seconded, it was

VOTED, That the thanks of the Society be extended to the members of the Reception Committee for adding so much to the enjoyment of this Annual Meeting.

There being no further business, it was

VOTED, To adjourn.

A True Record:
Attest:
ALBERT THORNDIKE,
Clerk.

Annual Report of the Corresponding Secretary

To the Officers and Members of the Society:

IT gives me great pleasure to present my thirteenth Annual Report, covering the year March 1, 1922, to March 1, 1923.

ABRAHAM BROWNE, JR. HOUSE, WATERTOWN ABOUT 1663 ACQUIRED 1922

The past year broke all records in the Society's history in that it witnessed the acquisition of three houses. The first was that built about 1663 by Abraham Browne, Jr., in Watertown, Mass., not far from the present Waltham line, on the main street between those towns. The story of this house has been told in recent numbers of our magazine, but since so many of our members are new, it may be as well to state it briefly again.

The Abraham Browne, Jr., house was on the point of destruction, as be-

Abraham Brown House, Watertown, Mass.

SHOWING PRESENT APPEARANCE OF
THE SOUTH FRONT

ing too ruinous either for habitation or repair, when it was bought by a group of our members. The impelling motives were two. In the first place, the house was, on careful inspection, found to be one of the least altered of the seventeenth century in New England, retaining practically all the evidence on which to base a perfect restoration. In the second place, it was so picturesque as to be worth keeping for that reason alone. Built originally as a one-room house—that is, with one room on each of two floors—when the time came for enlargement it was done, contrary to the usual custom, by adding to the north of the existing rooms. This variation from the normal helps give the house its picturesqueness, which was formerly increased by the addition of an extension to the south, destroyed shortly before the house was bought for restoration.

It had been the hope of the purchasers, and those who later joined them, that the house could be put into perfect condition throughout and offered our Society free of encumbrance. The inflated cost of work as a result of the war, shattered this hope, and the best that could be done was to offer the house subject to a $3100 mortgage and lacking the finishing touches of repair. In spite of this, the Board of Trustees, at its meeting of May 10, 1922, voted to accept the gift of the Browne house property.

In order to finance the final repairs, the house appeared as item three of the appeal of August 25 last. The amount

Quincy Memorial, Litchfield, Conn.

asked for, $3700, was considerably more than the anticipated cost of completing the work on the house as it now stands, the extra sum representing the estimated cost of a small leanto or jog to contain a kitchen, kitchen storeroom and space for coal and ice on the ground floor and a bathroom and possibly a small bedroom on the second floor. The failure of many attempts to secure desirable tenants or caretakers unless this extra space were provided conclusively proved its need. All arrangements discussed with prospective tenants or caretakers stressed the requirement that the two rooms and garret of the original house should be open to inspection, which resulted in reducing to four the number of rooms available for unrestricted use as private living quarters, and these none too well adapted to modern requirements. The appeal of August, 1922, was slightly oversubscribed, and accordingly it should be possible to give the Browne house every needed attention, but it is unlikely that there will be anything left over with which to repair the barn. It is hoped to complete the work on the house this coming spring and to have there in June a housewarming, when members will have a chance to meet those to whose public spirit, antiquarian taste and confidence in the Society is due the preservation of this supremely interesting landmark.

QUINCY MEMORIAL
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
"ARDLEY" 1904
ACQUIRED 1922

As stated in the last report the will of a former member, Miss Mary Perkins Quincy, devised to the Society her house, "Ardley," in Litchfield and $20,000 as an endow-

Dining Room, Quincy Memorial, Litchfield, Conn.

ment fund. This latter netted $18,020.34 after payment of inheritance tax. The words of her will refer to this property as follows: "I request that 'Ardley' be not sold, rented or otherwise occupied than as above expressed, and that it remain as a future historic centre for family heirlooms, together with collections of lace and embroidery, in connection with the collection of lace and embroidery owned by the Historical Society at Litchfield, with classrooms in the Mansard for instruction in lace."

In order to administer the trust a plan was devised for co-operation with the Litchfield Historical Society, and a Quincy Memorial Committee was formed consisting of five persons, all members of both societies, three appointed by the Litchfield Society and two by our Preservation Society. Our Society is to be particularly congratulated on having as its appointees Miss Clarissa C. Deming and Mrs. William W. Rockhill, who were related to Miss Quincy. The Litchfield Society's appointees are Col. Harold Colvocoresses, Chairman, Mrs. Emily N. Vanderpoel and Mr. Alain C. White, Treasurer.

The work of the Committee started very auspiciously, for Miss Deming and Mrs. Rockhill presented to the Litchfield Historical Society, 253 of the smaller articles in the house, almost all

of which are to remain there, and in addition they lent the Quincy Memorial much furniture, serving to give the house its aspect during Miss Quincy's lifetime. The Society is infinitely indebted to these two ladies for the assistance they have given the Committee, by continuing to serve on it, and also through their generous treatment of the two societies. Concerning the success which the Committee has had in administering the trust nothing need be said here, for its own report will give our members full information.

CONANT HOUSE
TOWNSEND HARBOR
MASS., ABOUT 1720
REVERSION ACQUIRED
1922

The first article of the appeal of August 25 last was for $1088.68 with which to buy the reversion of the Conant house, and in anticipation of its receipt the deed was signed on the 14th day of August. The Secretary's last report, pages 164–166 of the magazine for April, 1922, mentions that the owners of this property are two of our members, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Messer Stow, after whose death it becomes the absolute property of this Society. Meanwhile it is to be maintained by them without cost to us, and they have already made great progress with the repairs. The house was reshingled throughout and resilled where necessary, a later ceiling was removed and bricked-up fireplaces were re-opened. It is hoped to have at this house a reception for the members and their friends sometime during the coming summer. The Society is to be congratulated on the success of its effort permanently to safeguard and eventually to acquire so fine an example of early eighteenth century architecture, which fills very acceptably part at least of the gap between the date of the Arnold house, 1687, and that of the Otis house, 1795.

SWETT-ILSLEY
HOUSE
NEWBURY, 1670
OR EARLIER
ACQUIRED 1911

Following the custom of former years, the condition of the Society's various properties will be reviewed in order of acquisition. There is nothing new to say about the Swett-Ilsley house, which continues in the capable hands of Miss Mary L. A. Clement, who maintains there an excellent tea room and gift shop. The Society made some minor repairs on the back of the roof and on the north sill; the brick floor of the arbor was relaid; the floors of the house were repainted and the house was newly screened. A mortgage of $800 remains and the house still lacks endowment.

THE
SAMUEL FOWLER
HOUSE
DANVERSPORT
MASS., 1809
ACQUIRED 1912

The Misses Fowler continue to occupy this house as caretakers. Small repairs have called for attention, the principal items being the ell roof, the fence, and reshingling the main roof. That the attractive possibilities of this house have never yet been properly developed is entirely due to want of funds. It is one of the best of the brick houses in the vicinity of Salem, with simple but very refined interior finish, and would make a charming "period" house. To furnish and maintain it properly would call for large expenditures of money such as only an endowment of about $20,000 would be apt to produce.

THE COOPER-AUSTIN HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE, 1657
ACQUIRED 1912

Miss Blanche E. Colman continues as our tenant in this excellently maintained house, which called for but little occasional repair. The kitchen floor was painted, the furnace repaired, and some ceilings were whitewashed. A hole developed in the chimney at about the level of the attic floor, and this was carefully filled up. Many of the remaining bricks are, however, in rather bad condition and the chimney may before long need to be retopped or extensively repaired. The house is an unusually good one of the seventeenth century and deserves eventually to be fitted up and opened as a "period" house, but nothing can be done along these lines without a substantial endowment. Two mortgages, totaling $4000, remain on this property.

THE "SCOTCH"-BOARDMAN HOUSE
SAUGUS, MASS.
1651
ACQUIRED 1913–14

Although much was spent on this house two years ago, it was last year found necessary to add still further to the Society's investment here in order to safeguard what we already had. The front of the roof was reshingled, the clapboarding was overhauled and repaired, and the window sash were renewed or made tight. When the eaves were uncovered much interesting evidence was brought to light bearing on the early treatment of the front of the house. Apparently there were two or three gables, and possibly a porch with a separate small gable. None of this repair work was in the line of restoration, and unluckily it proved impossible at this time to replace either gables or porch.

The Society owns no house which would better repay careful and thorough repair according to the evidence of its original appearance. Several thousand dollars would be needed to pay for the work on the house, and much more for its appropriate furnishing. After that would come the cost of a caretaker's residence close by, if not attached to the house itself. Evidently no such program could possibly be undertaken without raising a large amount in gifts to pay for the work, and even more for an endowment with which to maintain it. It is much to be hoped that some Scotchman or families of Scottish descent may wish to undertake this in order to make a suitable memorial of what must ever continue to be the house most closely connected with Scottish history in America.

OTIS HOUSE
BOSTON, MASS.
1795–6
ACQUIRED 1916

The gradual improvement of the Otis house was continued through the past year, the largest item having been the repair of the slate roof. The event of principal importance connected with the house was the proposal of the Mayor of Boston to widen Cambridge Street, a project the completion of which would involve the whole of our line of shops. Whether or not the projected widening will go through is hard to say, but the Trustees felt that, regardless of what the city might do, it was their duty to put the Society in a position to carry out as soon as might be feasible its understanding with the executors of Mrs. R. D. Evans' estate. This understanding implied that the Society would, with reasonable dili-

gence, proceed to remove the Cambridge Street shops, provided the estate made good Mrs. Evans' promised gift. The executors having carried out their part of the bargain and the Society not having raised a sufficient sum to carry out its share, the Trustees in January successfully appealed to our members for the required balance. The question of the street widening is now before the General Court, and in order to make sure that its money shall not be wasted, the Society is unlikely to make a move until it is settled definitely and permanently one way or the other.

LAWS HOUSE
SHARON, N.H.
ACQUIRED 1915

Nothing new developed concerning this property, which unfortunately continues untenanted and unused. Sooner or later some use for it will be found, but as yet none is in sight.

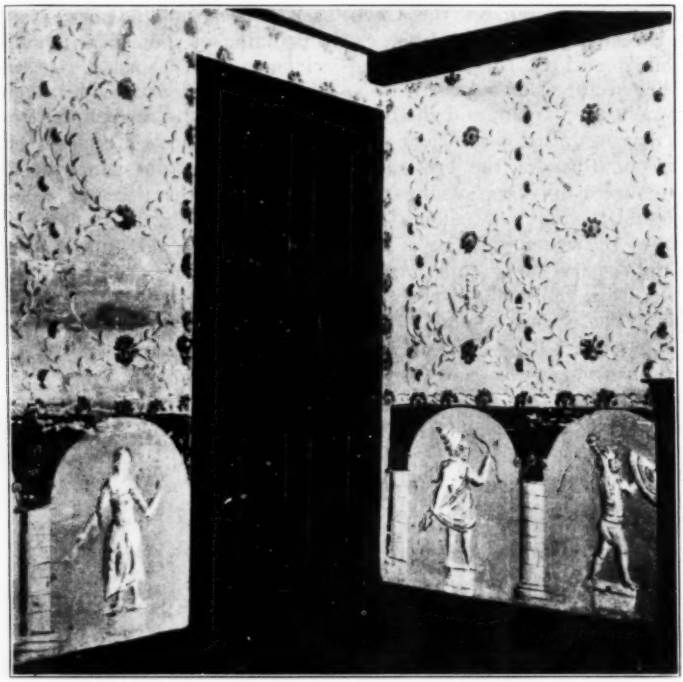
ELEAZER ARNOLD HOUSE
LINCOLN, R. I.
1687
ACQUIRED 1918

There was a change of occupancy here, the present caretaker being a farmhand working on adjoining property. The occupied rooms were painted and papered, electric lighting was installed and the shed reshingled. This is one of the Society's best properties, ranking with the "Scotch"-Boardman house as something superlatively good. It should be put into perfect repair approximately as built, appropriately furnished and opened to inspection as a "period" house. To do this would be expensive, the work on the house alone probably requiring $5000. This is another case where the caretaker should be properly installed in adjacent quarters, perhaps connected structurally with the house itself. There would be no great difficulty in finding in some near-by village or city a small old house threatened with destruction which could be taken apart, transported and re-erected here for the caretaker at a cost of from $6000 to $7000. The maintenance of the two houses and the necessary sheds and outbuildings and the remuneration of a caretaker would require an endowment of not less than $20,000. Given this financial assistance, the Society could develop here one of the most effective educational exhibits in all Rhode Island, and it is much to be hoped that the needed assistance may before long be forthcoming from some member of the Arnold family or from some friends of the Society.

REVIEW OF THE REAL ESTATE SITUATION

The officers of the Society are frequently asked why its real estate is not more quickly developed to a point of completed restoration and repair, and why all the houses are not furnished as "period" houses open to the public on payment of an admission fee. As these questions sometimes come from members of long standing who should be familiar with the Society's financial condition, it seems well to answer them briefly.

We now own ten pieces of real estate which have no endowment other than the following: Arnold house, $3302.08; Fowler house, $40.85; Quincy Memorial, $18,020.34. The income from these funds is applicable only to the houses specified and, excepting in the case of the Quincy Memorial, is obviously quite insufficient. The income of two other funds has, by vote of the Trustees, been devoted to the upkeep of the real estate as a whole, namely, the



Corner in the Painted Chamber

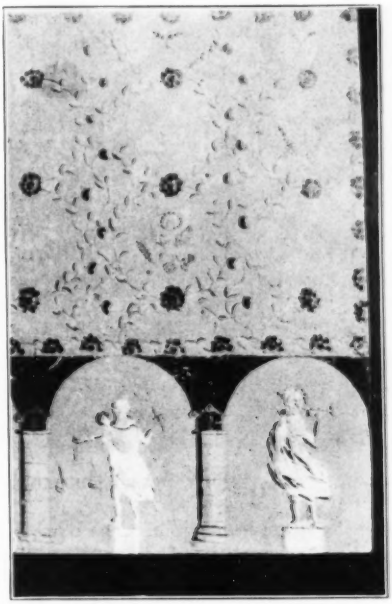
"RED HOUSE," WASHINGTON, CONN.

Life Membership and the Helen Collamore funds, totaling $26,053.13 and giving an income of $1757.85. In order to increase this income, two houses, the Swett-Ilsley in Newbury and the Cooper-Austin in Cambridge, are let for a total rental of $1200. As this income is about sufficient to look after these two buildings, at least in their present condition, and the Quincy Memorial is looked after by its own endowment, the income from the Life and Collamore funds, as specified above, $1757.85, is available for the seven remaining buildings, making $251.12 per building. Surely no explanation is necessary other than this mere recital of facts, in order to show why the Society does not maintain all its properties as "period" houses, each a little museum in itself.

THE NEED OF HOUSE ENDOWMENTS

We have been asked why the need of separate house endowments is so continually stressed, and the answer is simply because it is difficult, if not impossible, to do justice to a good house without one. Of course, the funds available for the upkeep of real estate will increase in number and

the Life Membership Fund will increase in amount, but since the addition of new properties to care for will at least keep pace with them, it seems unlikely that the amount available per house will greatly exceed the minimum needed for its bare upkeep. Accordingly there is always need of gifts for endowment from friends of special houses in order that the buildings they particularly like or happen to be associated with may be given the care necessary to raise the quality of their upkeep well above the average. On the other hand, no one should hesitate to devise real estate to the Society merely because no endowment can be bequeathed with it. There are many houses we would gladly accept without endowment if necessary, and on occasion the publicity given a bequest might lead to unsuspected sources of assistance.



Panels in Painted Chamber
"RED HOUSE," WASHINGTON, CONN.

"RED HOUSE" WASHINGTON CONN., 1772

Apart from the Quincy Memorial, the financing of which needed help at the start, it was not until January that the Society received an appeal for help on behalf of a Connecticut house. This came from the Judea Chapter, D.A.R., which was anxious to purchase and preserve the "Red House," which faces the Green at Washington, Conn. Careful inquiry among the Society's members in Washington and near-by towns brought the unanimous verdict that the house was well worth preserving, and the price asked not excessive. The following account is based on an article in the Hartford *Times*, January 24, 1923.

This house was built in 1772 by Abel Mott. It was later occupied by Joel Stone with his brother Leman and three sisters, Hannah, Hulda and Dothea. Joel Stone was a Tory and his brother Leman a Whig. As patriotic sentiment developed during those days when the colonists broke away from England, it looked as though the words "If a house be divided against itself, that house cannot stand," would be verified here. Many Washington patriots made life miserable for Joel Stone. It was said he helped British prisoners and supplied provisions to Tories. In the year 1776 he refused to take up arms against the British Government. He lived in one part of the house and his brother in the other. Joel's half of the house was confiscated, while his brother's was undisturbed. This appears to have been the only house in the colonies where Loyalists and Federalists shared ownership.

Gen. Israel Putnam House, Brooklyn, Conn.

In 1777 Joel Stone joined the British Army. At that time his possessions were seized and sold and his half of the house confiscated, regardless of Leman's remonstrances. In April, 1778, Joel was taken prisoner. When the Revolution was over he tried to recover his property, but failing to do so went to England and was granted an indemnity of thirty pounds sterling annually and a tract of land in Canada, where he finally settled.

The "Old Red House" is noted for its painted chamber, which is viewed with interest by hundreds of people every year. This painting was discovered under many layers of wallpaper, and is still in remarkably good condition. The walls are covered with vines forming oval spaces, containing alternately a deer and an eagle. The head of the eagle is surrounded by thirteen stars surmounted by the words, "Federal Union." In one of its claws it holds out an olive branch and in the other a bunch of arrows—still the national symbol—which proves that this was the part of the house owned by Leman Stone, the Federalist. There is a painted base border around the room consisting of satyrs, fauns and mythological figures. It is said that the west chamber, which was in Joel Stone's part of the house, was decorated with British warships and other devices, but no trace of them is visible, and it is doubtful if any of the original walls in this room are intact.

At its February 14th meeting our Board of Trustees appropriated $200 to help the Judea Chapter acquire this house, and voted to recommend it to our Connecticut members as an object worthy of their assistance. The project as a whole is a somewhat ambitious one for so small a Chapter, but given the perseverance and enthusiasm befitting so interesting and historic a house, it cannot fail of success.*

* We are sorry to say that since the Secretary's report was written, word has been received that the Judea Chapter has failed in its effort to purchase the "Red House."

Resolution on the Death of Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley

The Society suffered a great loss during the past year in the death of one of its Connecticut Vice-Presidents, Hon. Morgan Gardner Bulkeley. The Board of Trustees, wishing to put on record its profound sense of the loss that the Society has sustained, spread the following minutes on the records of the meeting of December 13, 1922.

Whereas, This Board of Trustees has been informed of the death of the Hon. Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, the Society's Vice-President for Connecticut, and

Whereas, This Board is desirous of recording the esteem in which it holds Mr. Bulkeley's memory and his services in the cause of antiquarian work, and

Whereas, It was very largely due to the efforts of Mr. Bulkeley that the Bulfinch State House at Hartford was preserved, repaired and restored, he having been Chairman of the Commission in charge of the restoration, and having given generously of his time and means in personally soliciting over $100,000 of the amount required, and having been the largest individual subscriber to the fund, without which the rescue of that building would have been absolutely impossible; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this Board of Trustees hereby records its keen sense of the loss that the Society in general and our Connecticut members in particular have sustained through the death of a former Governor and United States Senator, a Vice-President of this Society, a good friend of antiquarian work, and a man so prominent in the affairs of the state as to have been known for years past as the leading citizen of Connecticut; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Bulkeley's family.

Connecticut Miscellaneous

The Secretary's work in Connecticut last year involved only a trip to Pomfret, with visits to surrounding towns. The Israel Putnam farmhouse at Brooklyn was visited and the exterior thoroughly photographed. This is the farm to which Putnam moved from Danvers, Mass., and it was while ploughing his fields here that, like Cincinnatus of old, he received the call to arms at the opening of the Revolution. The Prudence Crandall house at Canterbury was also visited, but unfortunately the interior could not be seen.

Last spring the Archaeological Department of Phillips-Andover Academy announced that it would carry on a field excursion in Connecticut, and in its search for Indian relics asked the coöperation of this society, which our Trustees voted to give. A circular letter, requesting financial assistance, was sent our Connecticut members, pointing out the desirability of such cooperation and the fact that the Phillips Andover excursion offered contributing societies a proportionate share of the objects found. The expedition

proved to be reasonably successful, and the assistance given by our Society through its members, and by Connecticut antiquarian societies, was gratifying. As a result our own collection of Indian material from that territory increased many fold, and relics were apportioned to the Fairfield, Litchfield, New Canaan, Mattatuck and other historical societies, and Avon College.

As a result of the successful general appeal sent to all members in August the Society secured $700, available to prepare a room in which to put this collection, and since it secured another $700 available for museum showcases, a part of this latter may perhaps be applied to displaying suitably the Indian material which has come to us. The Society's collection of Indian relics from all parts of New England is an excellent one, with the single exception of the Vermont field, which is as yet quite inadequately represented.

WANTON-LYMAN-HAZARD HOUSE NEWPORT, R. I.

The past year was not distinguished by any startling work in Rhode Island, but the Secretary had considerable correspondence concerning the extremely interesting Wanton-Lyman-Hazard house, the preservation of which is a constantly recurring subject. So good is the building and so widespread is the feeling that its destruction should never be tolerated that correspondence regarding it has been unceasing since our Society was founded. It is pleasant to be able to say that the present inquiries concerning the house and the interest that is now centred on it give as hopeful promise of success as any efforts made since those which so nearly succeeded under the late General Hazard Stevens. Not only is it to be hoped that the house will be preserved, but every effort should be made to preserve it intact upon its present site. True, the lot, situated as it is on Broadway near the centre of the town, is a valuable one and its purchase would be expensive, but to move the house to some near-by lot would also be costly, especially as the chimney should be moved without injury. It would be far preferable to buy the entire present lot and leave the house there, making of the whole a "period" house equal to the best in New England. A wonderful opportunity is here presented to the people of Newport, and it is greatly to be desired that it should be seized while there is yet time.

SAYWARD HOUSE WOODSTOCK, VT. 1807

The assistance of our Society was requested by the Ottauquechee Chapter, D.A.R., toward the repairs on the interesting Sayward house in Woodstock, which that Chapter had purchased for its headquarters. This house is the building in which the Vermont Legislature first met. The reports received on it were all favorable, and accordingly our Trustees voted a contribution of $25 from the Vermont Account which practically exhausted the amount available. This is the second building that has been recommended to us in Vermont, previous gifts having all gone to the Constitution House at Windsor.

BLOCK HOUSE NORTH EDGECOMB MAINE

Since the War Department decided to dispose of a number of properties useless under modern conditions of warfare, it was ready to part with the Block

Parker Tavern, Reading, Mass.

House at Edgecomb, Maine, built for service in the War of 1812. This is an octagonal wooden structure of two stories, the second projecting well beyond the first. The building was adapted for defence by both cannon and muskets, and is now one of the most picturesque military structures in America. Its situation at a turn of the Sheepscot River commands the approach to Wiscasset and the surrounding countryside. A movement was launched locally to acquire this property for the town of Edgecomb, but to date nothing final has been done. Our Society's only connection with the movement was to state the terms on which our Trustees would be apt to accept the Block House if offered them as a gift, namely, with about $2000 endowment.

PARKER TAVERN READING, MASS.

Several years ago the town of Reading bought the ancient house known as the Parker Tavern, in order to preserve it and use the land for a park or playground. As time went by and nothing was done to repair or restore the building, interest waned almost to the vanishing point. This winter, however, when a movement was started to have the town sell the property, it was met by a counter movement to bring about its preservation, and present indications are that this will meet with success. The house is well worth preserving, being an excellent example of its type and period, and when put in good condition would make an invaluable addition to the social, historical and educational assets of the town.

Amos Whittemore, Jr., House, Arlington, Mass.

BUILT ABOUT 1804 (?)

Merely from the financial point of view, it would richly repay Reading to preserve the old tavern. It is of course impossible to say just how much of the value of the best residential real estate in a town is due to the presence of any one of its attractions, but we risk nothing in saying that the sum total of a town's attractions is what gives its residential real estate its value, and among these a well-restored and well-maintained colonial house ranks high.*

OLD HOUSES AT ARLINGTON, MASS.

Recently the town of Arlington condemned for park purposes a piece of ground between Massachusetts Avenue and Charlestown Street. On this ground are the two old Whittemore houses, one of which was standing on "the 19th of April in '75," the other being later in date. The first plan was to destroy both of these houses, but opposition to this course soon manifested itself on the part of a group of persons interested in their preservation. The older house, a gambrel-roof building of pleasing proportions, has long since lost its old interior, the original stairs, paneling, chimneys, etc., having completely disappeared. The other, a central chimney house, is in much better condition, with its chimney, paneling, stairs, etc., intact, but is somewhat less pleasing externally. The Secretary's opinion was sought concerning the advisability of preserving either or both of these houses, and a report made advising that both be preserved and used by the local historical society. The central chimney house would lend itself

* Since this report was written the town has, for the nominal price of $100, voted to sell the tavern to those interested in its preservation. The condition is attached that it be restored, and opened as an historical exhibit.

Brown-Bowman-Whittemore House, Arlington, Mass.

BUILT ABOUT 1768

perfectly to the purposes of a "period" house and would be most attractive when so treated. The gambrel-roof house having no interior partitions of age or merit would, on the ground floor, serve excellently as an assembly hall, at the same time preserving the second floor rooms for loan exhibitions or similar displays. The Secretary's report embodying these suggestions failed to recommend itself to the members of the Arlington Historical Society, and present indications are that both of these ancient houses may be moved or destroyed.

The situation here closely resembles that at Reading, excepting that in Arlington we are concerned with two houses instead of one. Like the Parker Tavern, these Whittemore houses are situated close to the centre of the town where they would be of maximum use to everybody from an educational, historical or artistic standpoint. There is no question but that each of them could be made a charming thing in itself and an invaluable addition to the town's assets. Part of the opposition to their preservation by the historical society turned on the fact that there are one or two other houses thought to be preferable as its headquarters and as ancient buildings worthy of preservation. In the writer's opinion they are all good enough to save, but the "bird in the hand" saying is peculiarly applicable in this case. It might well be years after the repair and restoration of these two Whittemore houses had been accomplished before any as good offered themselves, and by that time the success which would have been achieved with these two would make just so much easier the movement to preserve others. Since one of these Whittemore houses has lost its chim-

ney, and the same is true of the best of the other houses which some prefer to save, it might well be possible eventually to move them all to form a group of ancient buildings in an attractive ensemble at the broad southern end of this park taking. This would be unique in New England and might prove to be the beginning of a small outdoor or house museum of inestimable educational value, but perhaps something for the next generation to attend to. For the present the problem is to insure the preservation of the Whittemore houses by the town of Arlington with the help of the historical society, and how that is to be brought about has yet to be discovered. The problem is in part financial, and if only our Preservation Society were in a position to help with about $2000, this might suffice to settle the matter favorably.

ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE GIVEN

Such a society as ours receives many inquiries from persons and societies in need of advice on points concerning which they are insufficiently posted. Last year we were several times asked to pass on the desirability of preserving ancestral houses. Each case involved careful inspection of the house and grounds, with an exhaustive report on its possibilities and occasionally an opinion on the fairness of the price asked for the property. This is enjoyable work, which establishes pleasant relations with people who are generally able and disposed to help the Society. We are also frequently called on to give advice concerning the formation of societies with objects similar to our own. One case of this kind concerned the advisability of forming in another state an organization like the Bay State Historical League in Massachusetts, and another how best to start a society for the preservation of the antiquities of another section of the United States.

Within our own New England territory we are constantly receiving appeals for advice and encouragement needed to counteract the local tendencies favoring change to which our inquirers may be opposed. There would be nothing gained by listing the houses and towns visited or the societies and individuals helped; suffice it to say that every year our Society is becoming better known and its advice more sought.

PROVINCE HOUSE BOSTON

Every year sees the destruction of a quantity of ancient buildings throughout New England, the least of which often seems in every way better than anything intended for a similar purpose that our modern architects and builders are able to produce. Of these buildings only one will be mentioned here, but that one—so well known that its final disappearance caused much regret—was no other than the Province House, built of brick in 1679 by Peter Sergeant, and soon after acquired by the Province of Massachusetts as a home for the governor. About 1716 it was materially modified by the addition of a third story, which changed the whole character of the house from the seventeenth to the eighteenth century in style. It was well known that the north and east walls and part of the south wall were the sole remnants of this historic house, but no one imagined how much of interest they contained, nor that they would disclose so much evidence as to make possible a restoration of the

whole, closely approximating the original. Such turned out to be the case, however, and it is regrettable that circumstances were such as to make utterly impossible the preservation even of the north chimney wall, not to mention a restoration of the entire house.

Since an elaborate illustrated account of this house will appear in a later number of our magazine, this report on the subject is very brief. The greater part of the north wall, and doubtless of the south wall too, consisted of a huge stepped chimney in the Elizabethan style, projecting four feet from the face of the wall, and containing six fireplaces, two on each floor. All those in the north chimney were found so nearly intact that their repair would have been a simple matter.

The front or east wall, and the much damaged south wall, contained an incredible number of moulded brick of about a dozen different shapes and sizes, probably used as fillers during the alterations of 1716 and later years. According to the account of the wreckers, who alone saw the sole unspoiled window opening, some of these moulded brick were used to decorate its outer edge. Others, found in place in a surviving fragment of the curved coping of the south gable, indicated the provenance of more of the same variety. The greatest number and the largest in size probably came from the front cornice, and the chimney tops must have supplied a few.

The former presence of two or three gables on the front of the house was definitely established, and very likely these two were masked by brickwork with curved copings like those on the main or end gables. The top of the chimney freed itself from the wall below the level of the ridgepole, and doubtless the six chimney tops at each end of the house were among the most decorative external features. So far as the writer knows, nothing like the Sergeant-Province House has ever been found elsewhere in New England, and the only surviving example of such a building, and that less elaborate, is believed to be Bacon's Castle, Virginia.

With the assistance of all the evidence uncovered during the demolition of the building, we are able to say without fear of contradiction that Peter Sergeant's house was one of the most remarkable of which we have record in America. If built today, whether in Boston on Commonwealth Avenue, in New York on Fifth Avenue, or on any other of the best residential streets of the country, the house, apart from plumbing and heating, would hold its own as a magnificent residence suitable for a gentleman of leading position in the community. It was one of the finest houses in Boston, and for that reason selected as the governor's residence.

Not only was it a fine house in itself, but it is said that it compared favorably with English town houses of the same period, and was superior to many of them in that it had a depth of two rooms instead of one. Except in size, it must have been as satisfactory to a visiting Englishman of quality as a home in the old country, and this gives us still another indication of the relative importance of seventeenth century Boston — a town of such culture as to take rank as a publishing centre, second to London only, in the British Dominions of that time.

THE STATE ACCOUNTS

The Secretary is frequently asked how the Society operates, especially outside of Massachusetts, and why it doesn't buy more meritorious houses threatened with destruction. A word on the subject may be of interest, even to the older members whose memories may need refreshing.

By vote of the Trustees, one-half of the dues of Associate and Active Members and $2.00 per Life Member, giving a Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island or Connecticut address, is set apart to form an account bearing the name of that particular state, and to be expended only within that state. As it costs very nearly $1.00 per member to publish "Old-Time New England," this means that these five states get back practically the whole of the Associate dues, all but $1.50 of the Active dues, and nearly the whole income from a funded Life Membership invested at four per cent. This leaves the dues of the Active and Associate Members in Massachusetts and territory outside of New England with which to run the Society. Objection has occasionally been made that this is too liberal a treatment of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut members, and superficially this may seem to be the case. Actually, however, it is unquestionably for the Society's good that this system should be kept up, for in order to justify its name the Society's activities must cover the entire New England field. It will always be more difficult for a society managed from Boston to raise money in those states than in Massachusetts, and accordingly the state accounts, replenished automatically each year, are an excellent means for creating and maintaining accounts which it might otherwise be difficult to form.

The resulting slight injustice to Massachusetts is practically negligible and has never noticeably handicapped our work here. A great need is that the Society's membership in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island should be greatly increased, for the size of the account for each of those states depends directly on the size of our membership there. In Connecticut we have enough members to permit of a modest appropriation or two every year, but in the other four states our numbers are so few as to make the state accounts woefully small. What we really need are endowment funds, the income to be applicable toward the preservation of the antiquities of specified states or districts, and in the course of time we shall doubtless have several.

AN OUTDOOR MUSEUM

In previous reports the need of an outdoor museum has been commented on at length, and this need is now as great as ever. For lack of it many interesting houses, which were doomed where standing and which could have been carefully taken apart and re-erected on museum grounds, have instead been totally destroyed. There is opportunity for several such museums in so large a territory as New England, but it seems safe to say that their existence is absolutely dependent on endowment given for that specific purpose.

FIREPROOF HEADQUARTERS

Another important need is a fireproof museum and headquarters building in which the Society's collection can be safely kept. As both the library and

museum reports stress this need, the Secretary mentions it but briefly, although the object is one of the most vital on the Society's program. Our collections are already of great value and more than fill the Otis house. We need more room if we are to continue growing, and we need protection from fire if the accumulations of the past are to be properly safeguarded and handed on to our successors.

BEQUESTS

The past year has been signalized by the receipt of the first museum objects acquired by bequest. These are detailed at length in the Museum Director's report, and all that it is desired to point out here is the extreme importance of not neglecting to provide by will for such disposition as it may be desired to make of one's property. This has been particularly forced on our attention by the fact that the Society recently lost a fine brick mansion with much of its furniture through the failure of the owner to make the necessary will. The intent was there but unfortunately never given effect, and as a consequence a superb residence is to take its chances with new owners and a houseful of fine New England furniture is to be dispersed. The Secretary is frequently consulted concerning wills, by which it is proposed to bequeath the Society all sorts of property, but the final obligation to execute the intended will rests with the individual. Fortunately such a case as that mentioned above, of an individual having the definite disposal of everything well in mind after discussing it with friends and relations, but nevertheless dying intestate, is comparatively infrequent.

2882 MEMBERS IN THE SOCIETY

The Society's year closes with a larger membership than ever, namely 2882. Our grand total is made up of 392 Life Members, 919 Actives, and 1571 Associates. In view of the fact that our territory is a large and prosperous one and our subject intensely appealing to persons taking pride in their ancestry and home territory, as most New Englanders do, our membership should be numbered not in thousands but in tens if not scores of thousands, and not until it reaches such proportions will the Society be to the antiquities of New England the efficient guardian we would all of us like to have it.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

This year, for the first time, our balance sheets cross the sum of $200,000. To be exact they now show a property value of $207,772.82. This includes the purchase price and the cost of restoration and permanent improvement of all the real estate, but excludes the ever-recurring repairs. It includes also the permanent investments and the temporary cash in hand. This is not a bad showing for a Society only thirteen years old, and which has received but two bequests of money. Such a result as this was made possible only through the help of loyal and interested members. These the Society has never lacked and has now in greater number than ever before. So equipped we may look forward to the coming year with confidence that it will mark a new record of achievement in the Society's history, enabling it still better to render that service which is its ideal.

WM. SUMNER APPLETON,
Corresponding Secretary.

How the British Left the Hancock House

With Some Account of the Damage Done Other Buildings in Boston

A Letter Written by
Isaac Cazneau and Communicated by Walter K. Watkins

Boston 4th April 1776.

Sir

I Recd your favor p. post, and Heartily Congratu[late] you on the Evacuation of the Troops from hence, and that you injoy a Good Share of Health. I am now to Inform you of the State of your own & Aunt's Interest. The Mantion House was thought by most People a place devoted to Destruction, has Escapd a Scowering in more than one sense. The Best Furniture I put into the Chamber back of the Great Chamber and kept the Key till about three weeks before Gen. Clinton left the House, then was sent for and they demanded to Search for papers. I told him there was not any in the House, but that would not do. When we came to open the door the Key would not turne. I told him some Person had Spoild the Lock by Trying with some other Key, on this he seem'd much Displeas'd and said would Brake it open. He Kept the Key and wish'd me good morning which I took as a Signal to depart, which I did. A few days Before he left the House he sent for me and desired I would look about & see if anythings was wanting. Told him the Great Settee was not in the House & Desired he would see return'd which he did. The Back Gammon Table in the Library was wanting, but none knew anything of it. He desired one of his Capt to purchase one as good and send it up, but I never saw it yet. The China and Glass ware was found out, unpack'd and put into the Great Room. I was sent for and Mr. Clinton was very angry that I did not acquaint him twas Secreted & desired me to walk into the Hall and See the Hiden Treasure as he call'd it, said I had not used him well, if his Servants had been Dishonest it might [have] been sold, and given Suspicion that twas done by his orders. He put it into the back Chamber with the other things and said twas Intire as he found it, and gave me the Key.

Genl Grant came into the House five days after G. Clinton left it but never had the Key of Chamber Library. The Pictures, L'g Glasses, Tables, Chairs &c. are in good order. Some Kitchen Furniture, a Servants bed or two with Blankets are missing. The Stable and Coach House has been a Hospital. A great number of Small Windows below and above in the back End have been cut out. The Garden is pretty well. The Fence next Campbells in very bad Order. The great Pasture none of the fence or posts Remain Except the Front. The Little Pasture all down. Your house where Pelham lived Intirely destroyed. Mr. Penny's House come next wch was a Barrack. The great Stair case all to pieces. Other wise very badly Treated. Your Aunts house (D. Greenleaf's) Pretty well Except Cellar Partitions &c. Master Turner lives in Abbott's House. He hired it of

the old Treasurer (it being a Fife of his Empire). Mr. Marshall's House Windows broak, Shutters gone, Cellar door & Partitions gone and but one lock in the whole Except Front door. Where your Brother Lived is not much hurt. He has been in Town a Week and is Cleaning it in order to bring his Family to Town & put his shop goods in. Mr. Richard's part comes next, not much damnd. Mrs. Flatt continued in her part. Mrs. Doaks went off with the Soldiers and has left her part tore to pieces. Mr. Jno Gardner continued in his part. Ramsdell's House is much Damaged. Dupees near Draw Bridge Intirely pulled down. Your new Ship they Scuttled, Cut the Stern post two thirds or half way up from the Keel, one of the Lower deck beams Saw'd in two, main beam half of, main Transum much hurt, all the Joyners work in Cabin & Steerage and Stair windows are Destroy'd, Quarter deck & Stantions, gallows Bitts, Windlass Bitts, Companion &c. cut and Hack'd very much. Bowsprit spoil'd. The Head of the Figure and head Rails saw'd of. The Masts at the yard Spoil'd, & the yards Top m Tresull trees Carried of. The Upper new Stores north side are very well Except the Glass windows. The Old Stores below them much Damag'd. The Lower Red Store has no doors and but few window Shutters. The Posts of doors and wind'w cut far in to get the Staples to fix their Ladder round the wharf and several other wharfs for Embark'g all at once. The great Store South side neither door or window, cut in the same manner. The Sail Loft and Stores about that not greatly Damaged. The Inclosed is an Inventory of some of the Goods saved out of the Fire and Carried to Uncle Henchman's Store which they have carried off. The others I have Except what I made use of to Subsist my Family & have charg'd myself with them all. All the Books & Papers &c. that was in the Counting House, I have in Safety & when I have your orders will send them to the House. Your & Mr. Adam's Pictures is safe, but not in your house. The Town in General is Shockingly defaced Especially the Places of Publick Worship. Your name on the Corner Stone of Dr. Cooper's Church is Mangled out with an axe. The few Friends that Remained in Town were Docr Mather, Doctr Elliot, Mr. Stillman, Mr. Scollay, Newell, Austin, Marshall, J. White, Partridge, Bowyer, Tuttle, Hubbard, Docr Bulfinch, Dashwood, H. Bromfield, old Mr. Bradford, I. Gill, Capt. Fleet, Martin, Dan King, Master Leach, H. Stanbridge & few others. Master Lowell & other Prisoners to no thirteen that was in Goal was put on b[oard] man war and I am inform'd chain'd down to the deck, which Prevents my obeying your Comand in Regard to masr James Lowell. Old Lowell & Family, Genl Brattle, Wm Bowes & children are gone. Jno Goor, Gay, Paddock, Joye &c. &c. &c. are gone. All the Refugees Mandamus's, Together with all the Scotts are all gone. Jno Taylor, Shop Keeper, has Taken the Shortest way to Hallifax, by Leaping over Board in Nantasket Road and drown'g himself. Others of the same Cast may Take the Hint.

Doctr Lloyd, Whitworth, Danfort, Ran, Timmins, Dr Hubbard, T. Amory, N. Cary, and some others have thought proper to Stay. I am now to Return you my Sincere thanks for your kind Intention toward me. Especially for one of the Ships. At Present had Rather decline it, my wife, Family &

some friends are desirous I would not accept. Before I Recd your Letter Mr. Lowell wrote me mention'g your Intention to Imploy some Person to Ride through the Country to Settle your acc's & Collect your debts. Next day went to Watertown to see him who shew'd me your Letter wherin you mention me on which I desir'd him to write you I would undertake it. Now Sir, if you think I can be Servicable to you that way Please to Comand me. If anything in future should Offer (in your Gift) that would afford a Comfortable living, and be the means of Keeping me from Sea till happier Days, I should Prefer it. I made Deacon Newell acquainted with that Paragraph your Letter Relating to him. He seems to think he has not done amiss. Mr. N. Bowes & Mr. Hancock are now in Town & Send their Kind Love to you & Lady. I wrote your Aunt Few days past. I had forgot your Aunt's House that Master Griffith Lived in. It was a Barrack and is Intirely to Pieces Except just the Frame. Your Poor Campbell Died a month past in full assurance of the Blessed hope. I should have mention'd some salt is Left in the Lower Store & when the other parts of the Store are Clear'd of the marines Bedding will Board the Doors up to Save the Salt. I applyed to Genl Washington one day when at the Mantion House for Centrys there, who order'd two, who continue there. I add not save Mrs. Cazneau joins me in our Best Respects to you & Lady I am

Sir Your most Obedt Servt

Isaac Cazneau.

To the Honl John Hancocke Esqr

Notes and Gleanings

CORRECTION

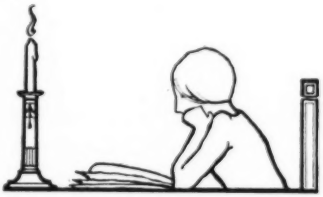
In the January, 1923, issue of this magazine was reproduced a portrait of John Joy, Jr., painted about 1758 by Joseph Badger of Boston. It was there stated that the portrait was owned by Mrs. Charles H. Joy of Boston. This is an error, as the original canvas is now in the possession of Benjamin Joy, Esq.

EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN GLASS

The Mattatuck Historical Society, Waterbury, Conn., is arranging for an exhibition of early American glass during the months of July, August and September. The exhibition will include specimens from the Sandwich and earlier glass works.

It is intended to make this as thoroughly representative a showing as possible of American glass of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and collectors who are interested in the subject will, if present plans mature, find in this exhibition an opportunity to compare pieces from collections not previously shown.

The co-operation of collectors who own interesting examples is requested so that this may be the outstanding exhibition of American glass of the year. The exhibits will be given every possible safeguard against fire, theft and other damage.



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Made about 1700—

From Pilgrim ancestors comes this rare old chest. Made about 1700 by a skilled workman, it is in remarkably fine condition. It is rare to find so old a piece with which time has dealt so gently.

The woods used were oak and pine. The panels on either side of the center are decorated with ships in full sail. The drawers are painted to represent waves on which the ships are sailing. The center panel shows a meeting-house, in full color. Thus it will be seen that the decorations are very symbolic of our forefathers' lives.

This chest was for a considerable time on exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. In fact, we purchased it from the owner while it was still on exhibition.

You are cordially invited to see this chest and other interesting American and foreign antiques on exhibition on our third floor.

Correspondence with collectors and museums is solicited

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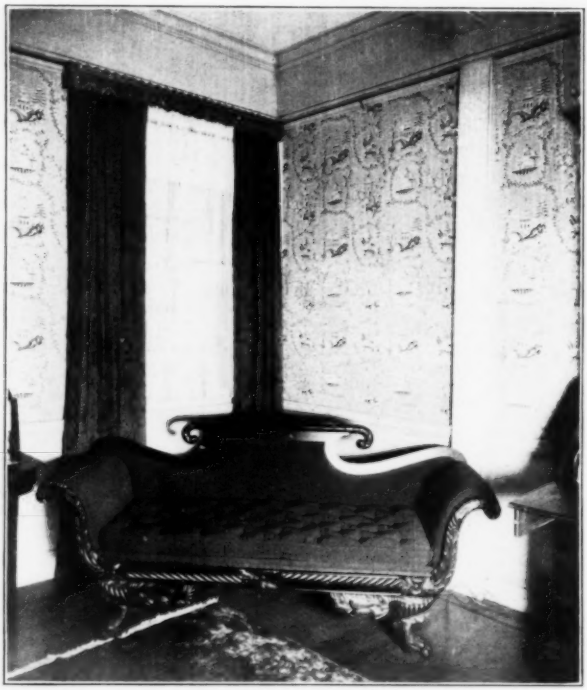

Empire Sofas of Mahogany

The Antique Room is showing several lovely mahogany sofas of which that photographed above is typical. Acanthus leaves, rope carvings, and lion's claw feet very beautifully carved bring out the contrasting tones of the old mahogany. The Upholstery is dull red wool rep, the price $400.

Another sofa of simpler design is quite in the manner of America's early cabinet maker, Duncan Phyfe; its cushions and coverings are dove grey velvet. The price is $375.

Our latch string is always out and our Little Colonial House abounds in ideas for the lover of the antique.

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